

The Prospects of Manufactures.

The New York Bulletin of Saturday last has an article in regard to the probable tendencies of capital in the near future. The position with which it sets out is that too much capital, all things considered, has been absorbed in the railroad enterprises of the country within the last few years, and that there is now a reaction in the public mind against such enterprises, and a disposition to find other and more profitable sources of investment. Since the year 1866 about 35,000 miles of new railroad have been built. In that short time we have just about doubled the former mileage of the country. Taking the cost of these roads at \$40,000 per mile and we have \$1,400,000,000 as the amount invested in railroads within seven years, which is at the rate of \$300,000,000 per annum. The Bulletin estimates that about two fifths of this sum has been borrowed in Europe, and that the balance represents surplus wealth in this country. The fact that many of these roads are now practically bankrupt for want of adequate business shows that the building of roads has been carried to an excess. Therefore, there is a natural reaction; or, in other words, an indisposition to look up any more capital in that kind of investments.

The question therefore is as to the probable field in which actively disposed capital will seek to employ itself in the future. A large amount of capital than heretofore will probably go into real estate this year. This is the favorite class of investment with timid people, who desire security rather than the chance of profit. But the active capital of the country demands something more worthy of its attention than mere dormant investments. It naturally seeks employment in a productive way. The Bulletin thinks that it will now turn its attention more than ever to manufactures, and that we may look for stimulated developments in that direction. As showing that the general business of manufacturing has paid in a series of years, the Bulletin publishes the following table, which exhibits the increase in the number of establishments, the number of hands employed, the amount of capital invested, the wages paid out, the value of raw materials and of manufactured product, from 1860 to 1870:

	1860.	1870.
Number of establishments	140,425	223,168
Hands employed	1,131,544	2,023,769
Capital invested	\$1,093,985,715	\$4,113,309,769
Wages	\$73,878,966	\$175,361,343
Value of raw materials	1,281,235,092	4,483,457,441
Value of products	1,285,861,676	4,483,457,441

The above table shows that the increase in manufacturing capital has exceeded 100 per cent, and that the value of goods produced has increased 135 per cent. And this too notwithstanding the population of the country has increased 23 per cent. The Bulletin therefore reasons that such an immense increase in this particular branch of production could never have occurred had the results been unsatisfactory to the employers of the capital—for it is a law in industry that when capital does not realize the average remuneration in a given employment it ceases to flow in that direction or seeks other investment—and that therefore it appears most conclusively that manufacturing has been found a profitable employment of capital. The conclusion, therefore, of the Bulletin from the premises given is that "With these substantial evidences of the prosperity of our manufactures, it would seem that new manufacturing enterprises will be likely to meet with favorable consideration at the hands of investors, now that so many other sources of investment have been rendered for the time being uninviting and unavailable."

What the Ohio Constitutional Convention is Doing.

The changes from the present Constitution are substantially as follows: Eligibility to a seat in the General Assembly is restricted, so that no person interested in any contract with or unadjusted claim against the State can hold a seat in either House.

The veto power is given to the Governor, but three-fifths of all the members elected to each House may overcome his veto. He may veto an item or items of appropriation bills, approving the other parts of the bill.

Any member may demand that any of the items of an appropriation bill shall be voted on by yeas and nays separately, which yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal, and every such item failing to receive the vote of a majority of the members elected to the House in which the bill is pending, shall be stricken therefrom.

No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, employee or contractor after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into, nor shall any money be appropriated or paid on any claim the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing law, unless such compensation or claim be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly. All such allowance to be made by bill, and no bill to contain more than one class of compensation or claims.

This is a general prohibition against conferring special powers or privileges on any county, city, village, township or other municipality, but it does not extend to others of the same class.

Counties containing over one hundred thousand inhabitants may be divided under certain restrictions.

Members of the General Assembly shall receive a fixed salary, to be prescribed by law, and to be reduced for unexcused absence during the session.

We believe these changes are a decided improvement on the Constitution now in force. The separate vote on each item of appropriation bills, the separate vote on such items, and the yeas and nays on each

# The Intelligencer.

VOL. XXII.

WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1874.

NO. 162.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

(By the Western Union Line.)

### CONGRESS.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

In the morning hour, under the call of committees, Mr. Smart, (N. Y.) from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill for the relief of McClintock Young, of Frederick county, Md., giving validity to an extension of his patent for an improvement in harvesters, said extension having been dated June 23 instead of June 27, 1873, the former date being one day later than the time allowed for granting an extension.

In the course of the debate on this bill, Mr. Conger, of Michigan, chairman of the Committee on Patents, said the committee had determined not to report any case for the extension of a patent for the direct action of the House, but when it comes proper to report a bill to enable the applicant to go before the Patent office for an official examination of his application. And they would report this enabling act only when the interests of the patentee and of the people could be harmonized, or when it bore the same relation as an application for a new trial in court, when equity seemed to warrant its being granted.

A considerable debate, in which the opposition charged that the practical benefits of the bill were intended for the McCormick harvester, the bill was passed. Mr. Hawley (Ill.) moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

Mr. E. H. Roberts (N. Y.) suggested that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's message, to allow general debate for the remainder of the day. Mr. Beck (Ky.) appealed to Mr. Hawley to allow the day to be devoted to debate. He did not desire to speak himself, but some of his colleagues, who had never before made a speech in the House, desired this opportunity, and he asked this in their behalf.

Mr. Hawley declined to assent to this arrangement, and his motion being put, was declared lost by a voice vote. Mr. Randall (Pa.) demanded the yeas and nays, and remarked (sotto voce): "We will make the day, and the night." Mr. G. T. Hoar (Mass.) rose to a question of order, whether the gentleman had the right to make the remark that he would waste the day.

Mr. Randall said the gentleman was wasting the time with his technical points. Mr. Brien (Md.) said the remark of Mr. Randall was a personal one addressed to him.

Mr. Randall—I know it, but I now speak it to the House. The Speaker ruled the remark not parliamentary, but impolite. The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Hawley's motion.

Mr. Kellogg (Conn.) suggested that the point be yielded and allow the session to be devoted to debate.

Several voices on the Republican side: No, no, no.

REPORT ON GEORGIA ELECTIONS. Mr. Hyde, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Georgia contested election case that Rome, the sitting member, was not entitled to a seat and that Sloan, the contestant, is a minority report, taking an adverse position to the majority.

Mr. Hyde said the report is a minority report, taking an adverse position to the majority. The report is to be called up hereafter.

Committees were called for reports of a private character.

Mr. Dunning presented the petition of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, Governor Noyes and other leading citizens of Ohio for the release of Condon, of Cincinnati, Irish American Fenian detained in prison in England. The petition was referred.

The House at 3:30 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Todd in the chair, on the President's message.

Mr. Brown made a speech arraigning the Republican party.

Mr. Kellogg followed with a speech against the education bill.

Several members called and obtained leave to have their speeches printed without being delivered, and then at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

Indians on the Warpath. OMAHA, Feb. 28.—An official telegram received here to-day from Fort Laramie, says the condition of Indian affairs is unsettled and unsatisfactory at the agency. The good Indians seem to have been expelled, and are leaving for north to join the hostile bands. It is reported that the best contractor has stopped the supply of beef, being afraid to drive cattle through the reservation. There seems to be no doubt but that the column of troops now at Fort Laramie, will enter the reservation from that point, and it is thought they will meet with opposition. No trouble with the Indians is at all probable south of the Platte, and Wyoming Territory and Nebraska. It is too far removed to be thought of in connection with the Indians, there is not one in the State but what is peaceable.

Church Union. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Committee of the Southern Presbyterian Church has written to the Committee of the Northern Presbyterian Church with the view to a union of the two bodies.

## WASHINGTON.

### WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAYS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park writes Secretary Delano that \$100,000 will be necessary to render the Park complete and for the survey of its boundary.

### DISTRICT DEVELOPMENTS.

Governor Sheppard has replied to the interrogatories propounded by the committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia. The papers include the original contracts made by the Board of Public Works, numbering 1,032, together with original documents and vouchers numbering 10,387. In answer to a question as to the indebtedness of the old corporations of Washington and Georgetown and the levy by the court when the new government went into effect, it is stated that \$5,920,622 was the bonded debt of the District of Columbia, and that on January 1st, 1874, it was \$5,337,850. The present assessed value of the Property is \$104,413,072, as against \$70,997,451 in 1871. The exhibit of the Auditor shows the actual cost of work done under contract with the Board of Public Works is less than 5 per cent in excess of estimated cost.

In reply to the question, what amount, if any, does the District Government estimate ought to be paid by the United States for the improvement of public property made by the District Government, the answer is that the Board of Public Works is less than 5 per cent in excess of estimated cost.

The streets and avenues are held in fee simple by the general government according to a decision of the Supreme Court. Acting under such construction, the United States has in one case gained \$77,280 square feet by enclosing the streets in the vicinity of the Capitol, which are worth, according to the appraisement of the adjoining property, \$70,705.00. The general government has also retained ground reclaimed by filling up the canal wharf, at the valuation of adjoining property, \$3,500,000.

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## TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—There is prospect of a large attendance at the mass meeting in behalf of the temperance cause at Association Hall to-night. Dr. Lewis telegraphs: "I charge nothing for my services in the temperance cause." Hundreds of tickets have been sold for the lecture, and temperance advocates say that the success or failure of the present movement in aid of the cause in this vicinity depends in a great measure upon the result of to-night's meeting.

The result of to-night's meeting, a charge of admission to hear Dr. Lewis has excited the comment that those engaged in the affair are not wholly content in the late of drunkards. Harry Hill, owner of Houston Street Varieties, being asked by some women if he would charge admission fees, writes that he will give his concert room without any charge on Sunday next or any other Sunday following for the use of those really interested in the cause of true temperance, and even more than that I will furnish the orchestra for the occasion and will see that good order is preserved. He adds that it does not look right to see people who have pledged their pockets as well as their hearts in this work to attempt anything that looks like money making to carry it on. I make the offer of my room in good faith.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Feb. 28.—The women's determined and persistent war upon the saloon-keepers of this city continues. Every day they are revisiting them, and are praying and pleading with them to abandon the business. Two weeks have passed since their warfare began, and yet not one saloon has been closed. The ladies, however, believe they are arousing a moral sentiment that will reap a rich reward before long. The Temperance Alliance Stock Company has increased to \$16,000. The war goes on with no great hopes of securing a single saloon-keeper's signature to the pledge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The women of this city connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church have resolved to inaugurate a praying crusade. They will open the campaign at the Chamberlain saloon, on California street, the place of resort of the stock brokers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Several ladies residing in Uniontown, near Washington, assisted by their neighbors, have been instrumental in closing one liquor shop, and are concentrating their efforts to suppress the saloon business in the village.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—B. S. Saldy, a liquor dealer at Oxford, O., who has a petition pending to enjoin the women from praying in front of his saloon, rendered and poured out his liquor. Bells were rung and great rejoicing ensued. Judge Barlow, of Springfield, has ordered the Sheriff to close the saloons of Lagonda and the Merry Hotel, as nuisances until the proprietors give bonds not to sell spirituous liquors.

NEW HAVEN, March 1.—All of the Catholic congregations in this city united at a public mass meeting this evening to promote the total abstinence movement as prescribed by the Catholic Total Abstinence League.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—The French exhibition to be held in 1875 is a private enterprise.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The sale of the conservative Republican journal, *Nineteenth Century*, has been prohibited, because of the publication in its columns of an article insinuating that President of the National Assembly.

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CHINA. FOREIGNERS NOT SAFE IN CHINA. HONG KONG, Feb. 28.—It is reported that the Chinese Government has notified the foreign ministers residing at Peking that it cannot guarantee the safety of the lives of foreigners residing at Tientsin, and that the naval authorities here have requested the naval vessels to Tientsin to insure their protection.

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Vasquez and his band of robbers are still raiding the southern counties of the State. On Wednesday last they robbed the Los Angeles stage, and got two hundred dollars and eight horses. One man resisting, shot at Vasquez and missed him. Vasquez returned the fire, shooting a man named Shore through the leg. Vasquez then told the wounded man his name and bandit traveled southward after the robbery.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE. WILWAUCKER, Feb. 28.—The Assembly and Senate both passed the warehouse bill reducing the rates of storage from two cents to one cent per bushel. Also the bill giving the land Croix land grant to the North Wisconsin and Chicago and North Pacific air line roads.

Another bill to regulate the rates of passenger and freight traffic by railroads. This bill makes a heavy reduction on both passengers and freight. The Governor has not signed any of these bills but will probably do so.

PHILADELPHIA. STARBING AFFRAY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Last night Sewell Hull, the proprietor of a restaurant, was seriously stabbed during an affray at his house. Michael Slavin and George Martin have been arrested, charged with the offense.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS. OVER \$200,000 of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds have been surrendered to trustees for cancellation on account of land sales.

Suspected Wife Poisoning. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—The stomach of Mrs. Egbert, who died last night in Caldwell, Ky., had been brought here for examination. Escott Egbert, her husband, and Miss Beale Egbert, who are charged with poisoning her, are still under arrest in Caldwell county.

Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot Burned. CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—A Gazette special from Valparaiso, Ind., reports the burning last night of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne depot, with a large lot of grain and valuable merchandise. Loss heavy, but not estimated.

Butler and Simmons Congratulated. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Gen. Butler, in company with Collector Simmons, visited the depot at Valparaiso, Ind., and were congratulated on the results of yesterday. They called at the Executive mansion, but the President was not in his office.

Shut Down. PETROLIA, Ont., Feb. 28.—The Western Canada Oil Company has shut down about fifty of their wells, throwing seventy-five men out of employment, owing to the depressed state of the oil market.

A Mark of Respect. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The mail manufacturers resolved to-day to close their several places of business Monday at noon, as a mark of respect in memory of Col. Gordon, of Philadelphia.

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Weaver's Strike. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28.—Ninety weavers of Lyman Mills at Holyoke, have struck for the restoration of former wages.

## FOREIGN.

### ENGLAND.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT SENTENCED TO FOURTEEN YEARS PENAL SERVITUDE. LONDON, Feb. 28.—The trial of the Tichborne claimant on charges of perjury committed during the trial for the possession of the estate, which has been in progress upwards of 150 days, was brought to a close this morning and resulted in the conviction of the accused. The jury, after being out a short time, brought in a verdict of guilty of the charges and the claimant was sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude. There is great excitement over the verdict, and extra announcing it have been issued by the papers. After the verdict was announced the claimant expressed a desire to address the court, but the Judge refused permission and proceeded to pass sentence, the claimant maintaining his usual composure when sentence was pronounced. He shook hands with Dr. Keenly, his counsel, and was taken then from the court room by a sedan used to place him in a carriage to Newgate, much to the disappointment of an immense crowd which had gathered outside to see him pass.

Five hundred and seventy casks of refined petroleum came ashore on the Suffolk coast near Lowest. They are supposed to have been a portion of the cargo of the bark Brilliant, from Philadelphia, which was wrecked off Longsand.

SPAIN. MADRID, Feb. 28.—Serrano has been declared president of the republic of Spain, and Gen. Zabala, minister of war, is appointed president of the council of ministers. Gen. Marion has failed to relieve Zabala, and it is reported that his army has been defeated by the Carlists with a loss of three thousand men killed and wounded. Amposta, 47 miles southwest of Tarragona, has been captured by the Carlists. President Serrano and Admiral Topeli, minister of marine, have left Madrid for the north. Zabala will act as president during the absence from the capital of Serrano.

DON CARLOS RATHER AHEAD. BAYONA, March 1.—The Carlist forces have occupied the city of Galces and Andolin, a small town in Biscay, near San Sebastian. The typhus fever and small pox are ravaging Bilbao. The fall of Bilbao is imminent; the Foreign Consuls have left the city. Don Carlos and staff have been in the vicinity since the 23d of Feb.

MADRID, March 1.—General Lema has arrived at Zebedun. Gen. Rivera has been wounded. Marshal Zarrand and Admiral Topeli have gone to Santander.

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## NEW YORK CITY.

### THE STOCK LETTER FORBERIES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The members of the governing Committee of the Stock Exchange decline to state what progress is being made in the investigation of the forgeries, but it is certain that the subcommittee are carefully searching for evidence which may point out the accomplices in the forgeries, and that in the meantime they are preparing a case against McKay for presentation to the Grand Jury.

CONFIRMATION AT PANAMA. It is reported that dispatches have been received in this city giving news of a terrible conflagration in Panama on the 26th inst., whereby the largest portion of the business part of the town was destroyed. The losses are estimated at over \$1,000,000; mostly insured in London.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Brief telegrams have been received about the fire in Panama. Messrs. Ribon & Menozzi, of this city, have been informed that their house was burned and all insured. Messrs. Staunburg & Edmunds, who had stores in the Grand Hotel, Cathedral square, report themselves burned out and insured. The houses of Mr. Merino on Commerce street, back of the hotel, were also burned.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Feb. 28.—There was a very serious fire in Panama on the 19th by which the greater portion of the city was burned. Among the buildings destroyed are the Grand Hotel, city saloon and bank. Loss roughly estimated at one million, mainly covered by insurance.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The celebrated divorce suit, in which Col. W. W. Price, the millionaire brewer is defendant, ended yesterday in Warren county, N. Y., with a decree dissolving the marriage, leaving the custody of the children for further consideration.

Ex-President Bixby, by advice of counsel refuses to give bail in the Hatch case, and remains in charge of the Deputy Sheriff at the hotel.

LAMP EXPLOSION. CAIRO, Feb. 28.—A lady named Mrs. Malden was dangerously and it is feared fatally burned here by the explosion of an oil lamp and can while filling the lamp with oil last night.

HEAVY SENTENCE OF A MASKED ROBBER. CINCINNATI, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Dennis Brown, a masked robber, found guilty of being concerned in the recent robbery near this village, was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment in the Clinton county prison.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, telegraphs to the Swift Rolling Mills at Newburg, Ohio, the Mayor to protect your men from violence, on mills on the Ohio Valley, of which about ten are closed, will try to start next week.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL. MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK MONEY AND STOCK MARKET. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Money—Closed at 3/4 per cent on call.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull at 4 1/2 for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 4 1/2 for demand.

GOLD—All sales of gold to-day were at 115 1/2, the price closing at the latter figure. The rates paid for carrying were 3, 3 1/2, 4 1/2 per cent. Clearances, \$30,000,000. The Treasury operations for the week at the New